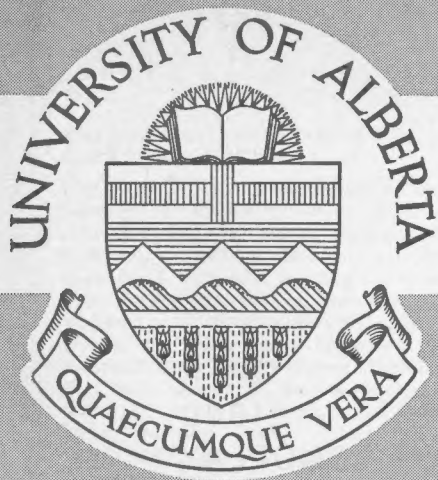


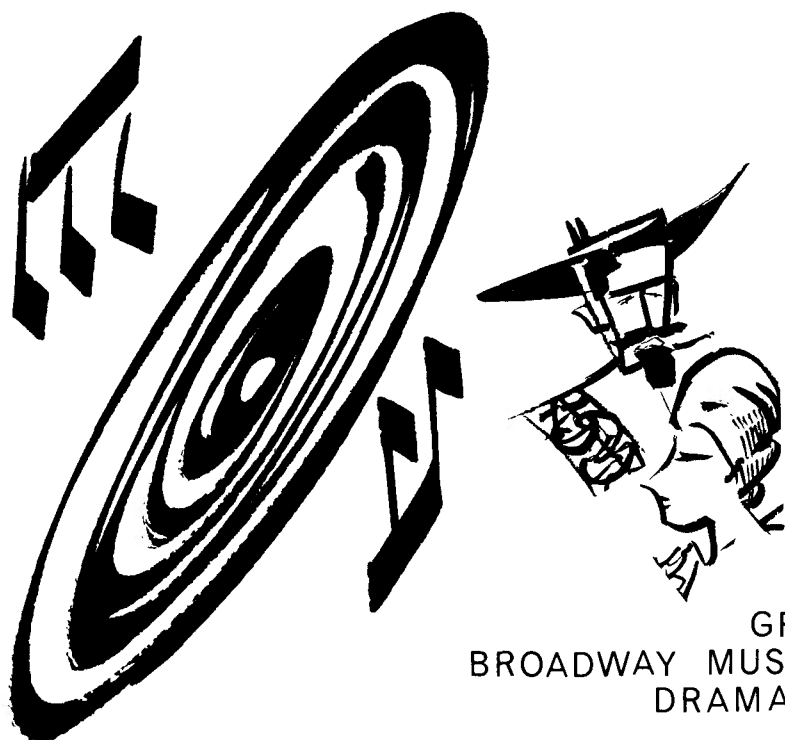


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In this issue:

THE PLIGHT *of the* HUMANITIES

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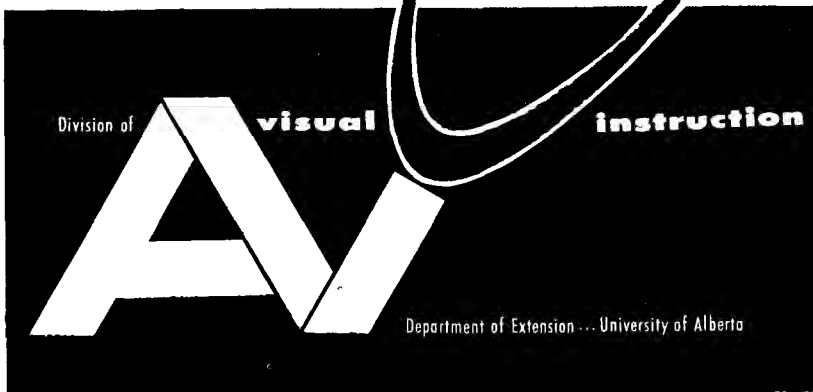
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SPRING, 1965

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HONORARY DEGREES TO THREE

Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on three University of Alberta graduates at Convocation, Part 1. Seen with the Chancellor and President of the University are, left to right: President Walter H. Johns; Air Chief Marshall F. R. Miller, Chief of the Defence Staff in Ottawa; H. A. Dyde, lawyer, business executive, soldier, and former University lecturer; Chancellor Francis P. Galbraith; Dr. Chester A. Ronning, former High Commissioner to India; Dr. C. Malcolm Macleod, Chairman of the Board of Governors; and the Honorable J. Percy Page, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta.

Excerpts from President's Report

SPRING CONVOCATION

May, 1965

"Evidences of the increased enrolment are to be seen everywhere on the campus and no reversal of the trend is expected in the near future. From time to time the question of restricting registration in the larger Faculties is raised, but so long as students can be accommodated and adequate staff found to meet our instructional needs, we shall try to avoid this step; for the need for our graduates continues to grow and we must exert our best efforts to meet it . . .

In spite of the developments which these plans entail, we shall continue to be short of space for many Departments for the next few years. The two large buildings opened only a few years ago for Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics were designed for a student body of 6,500 at a time when our enrolment was less than 4,000. This past year our enrolment was approximately 9,500 and we anticipate an annual increase of at least 1,000 students, many of whom will be engaged in research for graduate degrees and who require up to ten times as much space as the average undergraduate. To provide the necessary accommodation for the physical sciences and the many other disciplines now in need of larger facilities will require a careful assessment of academic priorities by the Academic Planning Committee and of a wide variety of new buildings to house them . . .

Whatever our difficulties may be in the field of capital development, I am happy to say that in our basic responsibilities for teaching and research we continue to hold a leading position among Canadian universities. In the important field of graduate study the Edmonton campus alone ranked fourth in Canada in number of students registered and was surpassed only by Toronto, McGill and British Columbia. Taking both campuses, the University ranked second after Toronto in Master's candidates and third after Toronto and U.B.C. in National Research Council scholarships awarded for 1965-66.

Our graduate student body represents a group of nearly 1,000 of the

ablest young scientists and scholars in this country of whom approximately 25% come from outside Canada itself. Some of these will remain in Canada to add to our intellectual resources but most will return to their countries of origin to help raise the educational and scientific levels there. Our efforts in developing graduate programs are enhanced by the amount of the budget made available for such students through scholarships, fellowships and bursaries, and through funds provided for their employment on a part-time basis as Teachers, Research Assistants, and Service Assistants. Quite apart from Graduate Teaching Assistantships and awards from other sources such as the National Research Council, the money provided by the University for graduate students is approximately \$500,000 this fiscal year, yet even larger sums could have been allocated to good effect. This form of student aid is still one of the most effective investments in Canada's future that can be made . . .

While on the subject of student assistance, I should like to add that under the Alberta Student Assistance Act and the Canada Student Loans Plan a total of over \$2,000,000 was made available to students on the Edmonton campus this past year, almost one-quarter being in the form of grants from the province and three-quarters in the form of loans. A total of 3,446 students were given assistance in this way . . .

No University can function effectively without substantial library resources and special efforts have been made this past year to add to our collection. The new accessions for the past year amounted to 62,000 books, an increase of 25% over those catalogued a year ago, bringing our holdings to nearly 420,000 books, 125,000 documents, and a large collection of micro-materials. Many of the library's special collections now rank among the best on this continent."



PRINCIPALS AT CONVOCATION, PART II

Three distinguished graduates of the University returned to receive honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from their Alma Mater at Convocation, Part II. Shown, left to right, are President Walter H. Johns; A. W. Platt, distinguished plant-breeding researcher; Dr. J. A. MacFarlane, Vice-President for medical affairs at the University of Toronto; Dr. J. Anderson, Director General of the Research Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture; Chancellor Galbraith, and Dr. C. Malcolm Macleod, chairman of the Board of Governors.



DR. WINSPEAR RECEIVES ALUMNI ACCOLADE

Always a highlight at Spring Convocation is the presentation of the Alumni Golden Jubilee Award to someone who has contributed to the welfare of the University either directly or indirectly. This year it was the particular pleasure of the selection committee to present the Award to a well-known Edmonton business man and University benefactor, Dr. Francis G. Winspear. Dr. Jack E. Bradley, President of the Alumni Association, left, is seen with Dr. Winspear at the reception following the presentation of the Alumni certificate and engraved gold tray at Convocation, Part II.

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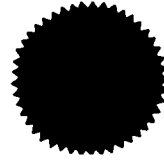


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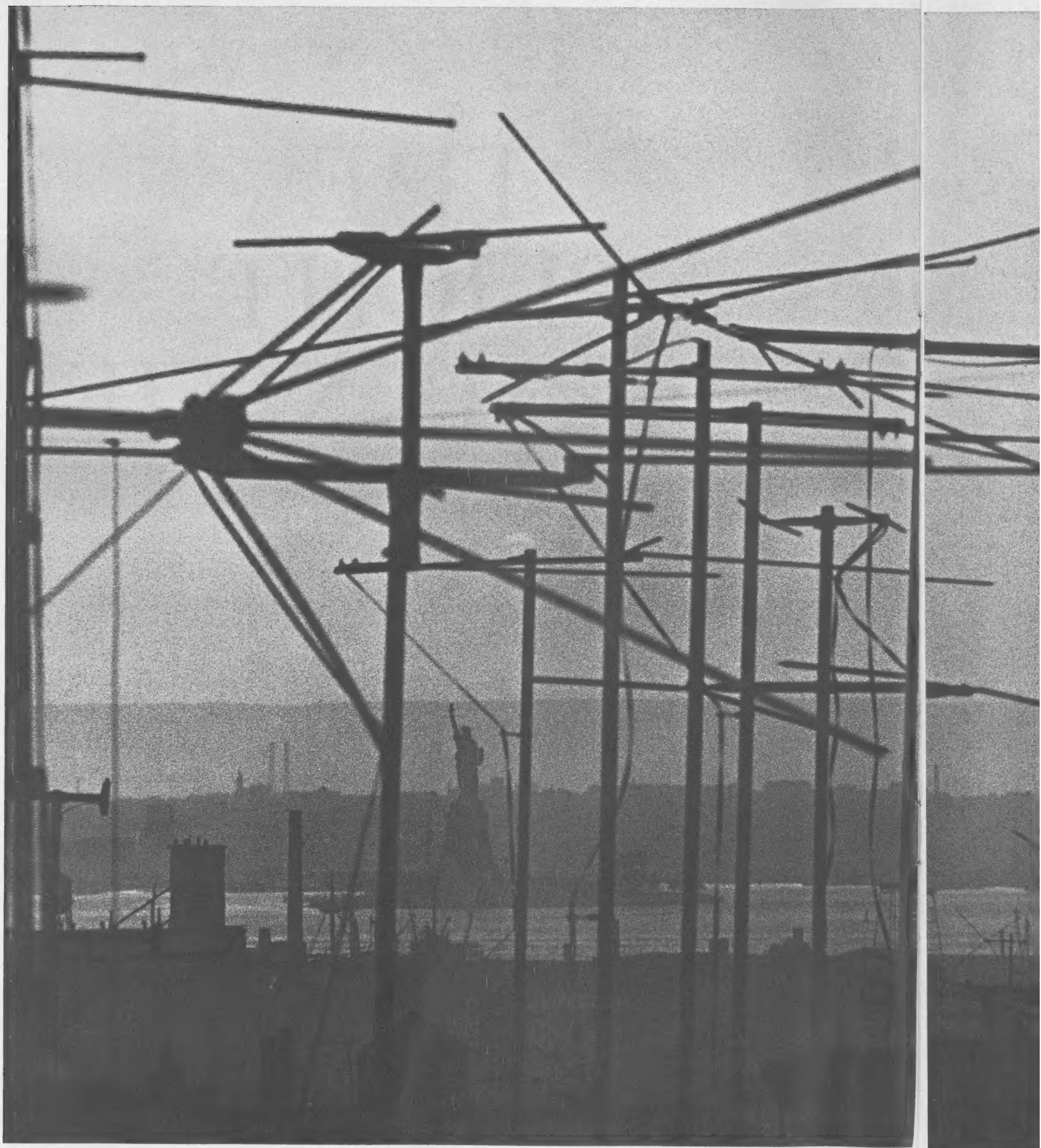
This special report has been prepared for insertion in alumni magazines only and is being used by 194 Universities and Colleges in the United States and Canada. The report was compiled, edited and centrally produced by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc., a group of alumni publication editors whose names appear on the last page of the report.

While all of the views expressed are not necessarily those of the University, the issues are of such vital importance that they should be of concern to everyone interested in the future of higher education.

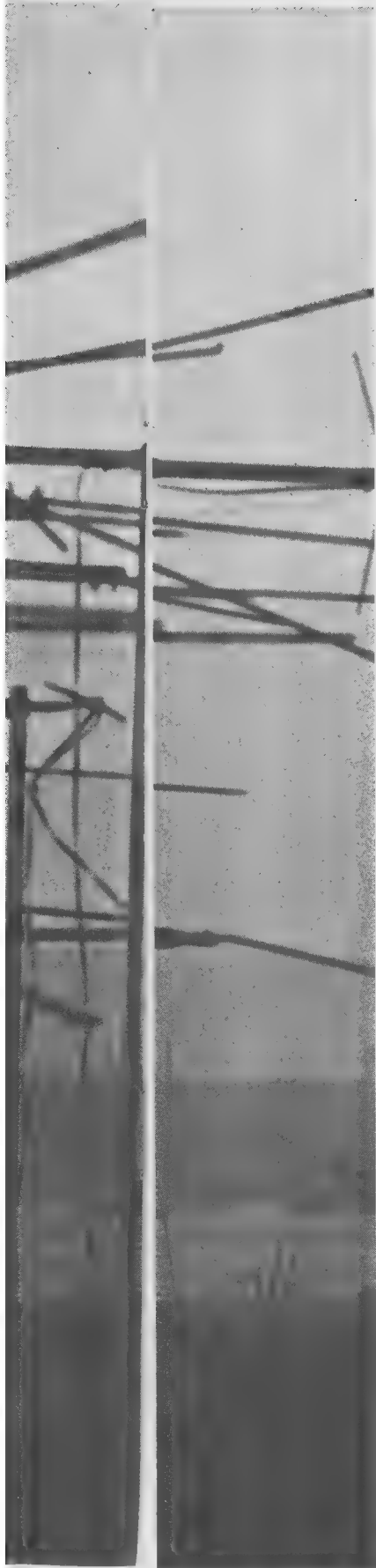


THE PLIGHT *of the* HUMANITIES





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BRUCE DAVIDSON, MAGNUM



Amidst great
material well-being,
our culture stands in danger
of losing its very soul.



WITH the greatest economic prosperity
ever known by Man;
With scientific accomplishments
unparalleled in human history;

With a technology whose machines and methods
continually revolutionize our way of life:

We are neglecting, and stand in serious danger of
losing, our culture's very soul.

This is the considered judgment of men and women
at colleges and universities throughout the United
States—men and women whose life's work it is to
study our culture and its "soul." They are scholars
and teachers of the humanities: history, languages,
literature, the arts, philosophy, the history and com-
parison of law and religion. Their concern is Man
and men—today, tomorrow, throughout history.
Their scholarship and wisdom are devoted to assess-
ing where we humans are, in relation to where we
have come from—and where we may be going, in
light of where we are and have been.

Today, examining Western Man and men, many
of them are profoundly troubled by what they see:
an evident disregard, or at best a deep devaluation,
of the things that refine and dignify and give meaning
and heart to our humanity.

HOW IS IT NOW with us?" asks a group of
distinguished historians. Their answer: "Without
really intending it, we are on our way to becoming a
dehumanized society."

A group of specialists in Asian studies, reaching
essentially the same conclusion, offers an explanation:

"It is a truism that we are a nation of activists,
problem-solvers, inventors, would-be makers of bet-
ter mousetraps. . . . The humanities in the age of
super-science and super-technology have an increas-
ingly difficult struggle for existence."

"Soberly," reports a committee of the American
Historical Association, "we must say that in Ameri-
can society, for many generations past, the prevailing
concern has been for the conquest of nature, the pro-
duction of material goods, and the development of a
viable system of democratic government. Hence we
have stressed the sciences, the application of science
through engineering, and the application of engineer-
ing or quantitative methods to the economic and
political problems of a prospering republic."

The stress, the historians note, has become even more intense in recent years. Nuclear fission, the Communist threat, the upheavals in Africa and Asia, and the invasion of space have caused our concern with "practical" things to be "enormously reinforced."

Says a blue-ribbon "Commission on the Humanities," established as a result of the growing sense of unease about the non-scientific aspects of human life:

"The result has often been that our social, moral, and aesthetic development lagged behind our material advance. . . .

"The state of the humanities today creates a crisis for national leadership."

THE CRISIS, which extends into every home, into every life, into every section of our society, is best observed in our colleges and universities. As both mirrors and creators of our civilization's attitudes, the colleges and universities not only reflect what is happening throughout society, but often indicate what is likely to come.

Today, on many campuses, science and engineering are in the ascendancy. As if in consequence, important parts of the humanities appear to be on the wane.

Scientists and engineers are likely to command the best job offers, the best salaries. Scholars in the humanities are likely to receive lesser rewards.

Scientists and engineers are likely to be given financial grants and contracts for their research—by government agencies, by foundations, by industry. Scholars in the humanities are likely to look in vain for such support.

Scientists and engineers are likely to find many of the best-qualified students clamoring to join their ranks. Those in the humanities, more often than not, must watch helplessly as the talent goes next door.

Scientists and engineers are likely to get new buildings, expensive equipment, well-stocked and up-to-the-minute libraries. Scholars in the humanities, even allowing for their more modest requirements of physical facilities, often wind up with second-best.

Quite naturally, such conspicuous contrasts have created jealousies. And they have driven some persons in the humanities (and some in the sciences, as well) to these conclusions:

1) The sciences and the humanities are in mortal

competition. As science thrives, the humanities must languish—and vice versa.

2) There are only so many physical facilities, so much money, and so much research and teaching equipment to go around. Science gets its at the expense of the humanities. The humanities' lot will be improved only if the sciences' lot is cut back.

To others, both in science and in the humanities, such assertions sound like nonsense. Our society, they say, can well afford to give generous support to *both* science and the humanities. (Whether or not it will, they admit, is another question.)

A committee advising the President of the United States on the needs of science said in 1960:

" . . . We repudiate emphatically any notion that science research and scientific education are the only kinds of learning that matter to America. . . . Obviously a high civilization must not limit its efforts to science alone. Even in the interests of science itself, it is essential to give full value and support to the other great branches of Man's artistic, literary, and scholarly activity. The advancement of science must not be accomplished by the impoverishment of anything else. . . ."

The Commission on the Humanities has said:

"Science is far more than a tool for adding to our security and comfort. It embraces in its broadest sense all efforts to achieve valid and coherent views of reality; as such, it extends the boundaries of experience and adds new dimensions to human character. If the interdependence of science and the humanities were more generally understood, men would be more likely to become masters of their technology and not its unthinking servants."

None of which is to deny the existence of differences between science and the humanities, some of which are due to a lack of communication but others of which come from deep-seated misgivings that the scholars in one vineyard may have about the work and philosophies of scholars in the other. Differences or no, however, there is little doubt that, if Americans should choose to give equal importance to both science and the humanities, there are enough material resources in the U.S. to endow both, amply.

THUS FAR, however, Americans have not so chosen. Our culture is the poorer for it.





ROBERT PHILLIPS



the humanities' view:

Mankind
is nothing
without
individual
men.

"Composite man, cross-section man, organization man, status-seeking man are not here. It is still one of the merits of the humanities that they see man with all his virtues and weaknesses, including his first, middle, and last names."

DON CAMERON ALLEN



WHY SHOULD an educated but practical American take the vitality of the humanities as his personal concern?

What possible reason is there for the business or professional man, say, to trouble himself with the present predicament of such esoteric fields as philosophy, exotic literatures, history, and art?

In answer, some quote Hamlet:

*What is a man
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more.*

Others, concerned with the effects of science and technology upon the race, may cite Lewis Mumford:

“... It is now plain that only by restoring the human personality to the center of our scheme of thought can mechanization and automation be brought back into the services of life. Until this happens in education, there is not a single advance in science, from the release of nuclear energy to the isolation of DNA in genetic inheritance, that may not, because of our literally absent-minded automation in applying it, bring on disastrous consequences to the human race.”

Says Adlai Stevenson:

“To survive this revolution [of science and technology], education, not wealth and weapons, is our best hope—that largeness of vision and generosity of spirit which spring from contact with the best minds and treasures of our civilization.”

THE COMMISSION on the Humanities cites five reasons, among others, why America's need of the humanities is great:

“1) All men require that a vision be held before them, an ideal toward which they may strive. Americans need such a vision today as never before in their history. It is both the dignity and the duty of humanists to offer their fellow-countrymen whatever understanding can be attained by fallible humanity of such enduring values as justice, freedom, virtue, beauty, and truth. Only thus do we join ourselves to the heritage of our nation and our human kind.

“2) Democracy demands wisdom of the average man. Without the exercise of wisdom free institutions

and personal liberty are inevitably imperiled. To know the best that has been thought and said in former times can make us wiser than we otherwise might be, and in this respect the humanities are not merely our, but the world's, best hope.

"(3) . . . [Many men] find it hard to fathom the motives of a country which will spend billions on its outward defense and at the same time do little to maintain the creative and imaginative abilities of its own people. The arts have an unparalleled capability for crossing the national barriers imposed by language and contrasting customs. The recently increased American encouragement of the performing arts is to be welcomed, and will be welcomed everywhere as a sign that Americans accept their cultural responsibilities, especially if it serves to prompt a corresponding increase in support for the visual and the liberal arts. It is by way of the humanities that we best come to understand cultures other than our own, and they best to understand ours.

"(4) World leadership of the kind which has come upon the United States cannot rest solely upon superior force, vast wealth, or preponderant technology. Only the elevation of its goals and the excellence of its conduct entitle one nation to ask others to follow its lead. These are things of the spirit. If we appear to discourage creativity, to demean the fanciful and the beautiful, to have no concern for man's ultimate destiny—if, in short, we ignore the humanities—then both our goals and our efforts to attain them will be measured with suspicion.

"(5) A novel and serious challenge to Americans is posed by the remarkable increase in their leisure time. The forty-hour week and the likelihood of a shorter one, the greater life-expectancy and the earlier ages of retirement, have combined to make the blessing of leisure a source of personal and community concern. 'What shall I do with my spare time' all-too-quickly becomes the question 'Who am I? What shall I make of my life?' When men and women find nothing within themselves but emptiness they turn to trivial and narcotic amusements, and the society of which they are a part becomes socially delinquent and potentially unstable. The humanities are the immemorial answer to man's questioning and to his need for self-expression; they are uniquely equipped to fill the 'abyss of leisure.' "

The arguments are persuasive. But, aside from the

scholars themselves (who are already convinced), is anybody listening? Is anybody stirred enough to do something about "saving" the humanities before it is too late?

"Assuming it considers the matter at all," says Dean George C. Branam, "the population as a whole sees [the death of the liberal arts tradition] only as the overdue departure of a pet dinosaur.

"It is not uncommon for educated men, after expressing their overwhelming belief in liberal education, to advocate sacrificing the meager portion found in most curricula to get in more subjects related to the technical job training which is now the principal goal. . . .

"The respect they profess, however honestly they proclaim it, is in the final analysis superficial and false: they must squeeze in one more math course for the engineer, one more course in comparative anatomy for the pre-medical student, one more accounting course for the business major. The business man does not have to know anything about a Beethoven symphony; the doctor doesn't have to comprehend a line of Shakespeare; the engineer will perform his job well enough without ever having heard of Machiavelli. The unspoken assumption is that the proper function of education is job training and that alone."

Job training, of course, is one thing the humanities rarely provide, except for the handful of students who will go on to become teachers of the humanities themselves. Rather, as a committee of schoolmen has put it, "they are fields of study which hold values for all human beings regardless of their abilities, interests, or means of livelihood. These studies hold such values for all men precisely because they are focused upon universal qualities rather than upon specific and measurable ends. . . . [They] help man to find a purpose, endow him with the ability to criticize intelligently and therefore to improve his own society, and establish for the individual his sense of identity with other men both in his own country and in the world at large."

IS THIS reason enough for educated Americans to give the humanities their urgently needed support?

☼ The humanities: "Our lives are

*"Upon the humanities depend the
national ethic and morality. . .*



the substance they are made of.”

*... the national use of our
environment and our material accomplishments.”*



*... the national aesthetic and
beauty or lack of it ...*



ROBERT PHILLIPS

☀ *"A million-dollar
project without
a million dollars"*

THE CRISIS in the humanities involves people, facilities, and money. The greatest of these, many believe, is money. With more funds, the other parts of the humanities' problem would not be impossible to solve. Without more, they may well be.

More money would help attract more bright students into the humanities. Today the lack of funds is turning many of today's most talented young people into more lucrative fields. "Students are no different from other people in that they can quickly observe where the money is available, and draw the logical conclusion as to which activities their society considers important," the Commission on the Humanities observes. A dean puts it bluntly: "The bright student, as well as a white rat, knows a reward when he sees one."

More money would strengthen college and university faculties. In many areas, more faculty members are needed urgently. The American Philosophical Association, for example, reports: "... Teaching demands will increase enormously in the years immediately to come. The result is: (1) the quality of humanistic teaching is now in serious danger of deteriorating; (2) qualified teachers are attracted to other endeavors; and (3) the progress of research and creative work within the humanistic disciplines falls far behind that of the sciences."

More money would permit the establishment of new scholarships, fellowships, and loans to students.



More money would stimulate travel and hence strengthen research. "Even those of us who have access to good libraries on our own campuses must travel far afield for many materials essential to scholarship," say members of the Modern Language Association.

More money would finance the publication of long-overdue collections of literary works. Collections of Whitman, Hawthorne, and Melville, for example, are "officially under way [but] face both scholarly and financial problems." The same is true of translations of foreign literature. Taking Russian authors as an example, the Modern Language Association notes: "The major novels and other works of Turgenev, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov are readily available, but many of the translations are inferior and most editions lack notes and adequate introduc-

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ROBERT PHILLIPS

THUS PROFESSOR GAY WILSON ALLEN, one of the editors, describes the work on a complete edition of the writings of Walt Whitman. Because of a lack of sufficient funds, many important literary projects are stalled in the United States. One indication of the state of affairs: the works of only two American literary figures—Emily Dickinson and Sidney Lanier—are considered to have been collected in editions that need no major revisions.

torical Association says, “our historians too often have shown themselves timid and pedestrian in approach, dull and unimaginative in their writing. Yet these are vices that stem from public indifference.”

More money would enable some scholars, now engaged in “applied” research in order to get funds, to undertake “pure” research, where they might be far more valuable to themselves and to society. An example, from the field of linguistics: Money has been available in substantial quantities for research related to foreign-language teaching, to the development of language-translation machines, or to military communications. “The results are predictable,” says a report of the Linguistics Society of America. “On the one hand, the linguist is tempted into subterfuge—dressing up a problem of basic research to make it look like applied research. Or, on the other hand, he is tempted into applied research for which he is not really ready, because the basic research which must lie behind it has not yet been done.”

More money would greatly stimulate work in archaeology. “The lessons of Man’s past are humbling ones,” Professor William Foxwell Albright, one of the world’s leading Biblical archaeologists, has said. “They are also useful ones. For if anything is clear, it is that we cannot dismiss any part of our human story as irrelevant to the future of mankind.” But, reports the Archaeological Institute of America, “the knowledge of valuable ancient remains is often permanently lost to us for the lack of as little as \$5,000.”

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tions. . . . There are more than half a dozen translations of *Crime and Punishment*. . . . but there is no English edition of Dostoevsky’s critical articles, and none of his complete published letters. [Other] writers of outstanding importance. . . . have been treated only in a desultory fashion.”

More money would enable historians to enter areas now covered only adequately. “Additional, more substantial, or more immediate help,” historians say, is needed for studies of Asia, Russia, Central Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; for work in intellectual history; for studying the history of our Western tradition “with its roots in ancient, classical, Christian, and medieval history”; and for “renewed emphasis on the history of Western Europe and America.” “As modest in their talents as in their public position,” a committee of the American His-

MORE MONEY: that is the great need. But where will it come from?

Science and technology, in America, owe much of their present financial strength—and, hence, the means behind their spectacular accomplishments—to the Federal government. Since World War II, billions of dollars have flowed from Washington to the nation's laboratories, including those on many a college and university campus.

The humanities have received relatively few such dollars, most of them earmarked for foreign language projects and area studies. One Congressional report showed that virtually all Federal grants for academic facilities and equipment were spent for science; 87 percent of Federal funds for graduate fellowships went to science and engineering; by far the bulk of Federal support of faculty members (more than \$60 million) went to science; and most of the Federal money for curriculum strengthening was spent on science. Of \$1.126 billion in Federal funds for basic research in 1962, it was calculated that 66 percent went to the physical sciences, 29 percent to the life sciences, 3 percent to the psychological sciences, 2 percent to the social sciences, and 1 percent to "other" fields. (The figures total 101 percent because fractions are rounded out.)

The funds—particularly those for research—were appropriated on the basis of a clearcut *quid pro quo*: in return for its money, the government would get research results plainly contributing to the national welfare, particularly health and defense.

With a few exceptions, activities covered by the humanities have not been considered by Congress to contribute sufficiently to "the national welfare" to qualify for such Federal support.

IT is on precisely this point—that the humanities are indeed essential to the national welfare—that persons and organizations active in the humanities are now basing a strong appeal for Federal support.

The appeal is centered in a report of the Commission on the Humanities, produced by a group of distinguished scholars and non-scholars under the chairmanship of Barnaby C. Keeney, the president of Brown University, and endorsed by organization after organization of humanities specialists.

"Traditionally our government has entered areas

where there were overt difficulties or where an opportunity had opened for exceptional achievement," the report states. "The humanities fit both categories, for the potential achievements are enormous while the troubles stemming from inadequate support are comparably great. The problems are of nationwide scope and interest. Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality, the national aesthetic and beauty or the lack of it, the national use of our environment and our material accomplishments. . . .

"The stakes are so high and the issues of such magnitude that the humanities must have substantial help both from the Federal government and from other sources."

The commission's recommendation: "the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to parallel the National Science Foundation, which is so successfully carrying out the public responsibilities entrusted to it."

SUCH A PROPOSAL raises important questions for Congress and for all Americans.

Is Federal aid, for example, truly necessary? Cannot private sources, along with the states and municipalities which already support much of American higher education, carry the burden? The advocates of Federal support point, in reply, to the present state of the humanities. Apparently such sources of support, alone, have not been adequate.

Will Federal aid lead inevitably to Federal control? "There are those who think that the danger of

*"Until they want to,
it won't be done."*



BARNABY C. KEENEY (opposite page), university president and scholar in the humanities, chairs the Commission on the Humanities, which has recommended the establishment of a Federally financed National Humanities Foundation. Will this lead to Federal interference? Says President Keeney: "When the people of the U.S. want to control teaching and scholarship in the humanities, they will do it regardless of whether there is Federal aid. Until they want to, it won't be done."



ROBERT PHILLIPS

Federal control is greater in the humanities and the arts than in the sciences, presumably because politics will bow to objective facts but not to values and taste," acknowledges Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, one of the sponsors of the Commission on the Humanities and an endorser of its recommendation. "The plain fact is that there is *always* a danger of external control or interference in education and research, on both the Federal and local levels, in both the public and private sectors. The establishment of institutions and procedures that reduce or eliminate such interference is one of the great achievements of the democratic system of government and way of life."

Say the committeemen of the American Historical Association: "A government which gives no support at all to humane values may be careless of its own destiny, but that government which gives too much support (and policy direction) may be more dangerous still. Inescapably, we must somehow increase the prestige of the humanities and the flow of funds. At the same time, however grave this need, we must safeguard the independence, the originality, and the freedom of expression of those individuals and those groups and those institutions which are concerned with liberal learning."

Fearing a serious erosion of such independence, some persons in higher education flatly oppose Federal support, and refuse it when it is offered.

Whether or not Washington does assume a role in financing the humanities, through a National Humanities Foundation or otherwise, this much is certain: the humanities, if they are to regain strength in this country, must have greater understanding, backing, and support. More funds from private sources are a necessity, even if (perhaps *especially* if) Federal money becomes available. A diversity of sources of funds can be the humanities' best insurance against control by any one.

Happily, the humanities are one sector of higher education in which private gifts—even modest gifts—can still achieve notable results. Few Americans are wealthy enough to endow a cyclotron, but there are many who could, if they would, endow a research fellowship or help build a library collection in the humanities.

IN BOTH public and private institutions, in both small colleges and large universities, the need is urgent. Beyond the campuses, it affects every phase of the national life.

This is the fateful question:

Do we Americans, amidst our material well-being, have the wisdom, the vision, and the determination to save our culture's very soul?

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization

associated with the American Alumni Council. (The editors, of course, speak for themselves and not for their institutions.) Copyright © 1965 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.

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*

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26th Annual Meeting . . .



GENERAL ALUMNI COUNCIL

1965

FOR THE RECORD

Delegates to the 26th annual meeting of the General Alumni Association represented almost the full gamut of faculties and years of graduation. Shown during a luncheon break on the front steps of the new women's residence are, front row, left to right: Mrs. Nova Graham, Victoria Branch; Mrs. Eileen Davis, Ottawa Branch; Miss Lora Bacon, Household Economics; Mrs. Doris Jewell, Red Deer Branch; Dr. Jack E. Bradley, vice-president of the Alumni Association; Dr. Donald R. Stanley, president of the Alumni Association; George Ross, vice-president of the Alumni Association; Abe Okazaki, president of U.A.C. Alumni Association; Mrs. Joyce Baird, Nurses' Alumni. Second Row, left to right: Judge Bruce C. Whittaker, Law; Alex Markle, executive secretary of the Alumni Association; Cam Gillespie, Calgary Branch; Dr. Lloyd W. Johnston, Medical Alumni; Dr. Stan Clarke, Education; Dr. Nis Schmidt, V.C.F.; Dr. Robert Turner, Dental Alumni; Miss Billie Niblock, Physical Education. Back row, left to right: Alex Cairns, honorary president of the Alumni Association; Frank McEvoy, Vancouver Branch; Allan McQuarrie, Calgary Branch; Al Armstrong, Red Deer Branch; Clarence Gerbrandt, Toronto Branch; Bruce Burgess, Calgary Branch; Hugh Bessell, U.A.C. vice-president; Les Usher, Agriculture; Dr. A. Venor Calhoun, past president of the Alumni Association.

A challenging agenda had been arranged for alumni branch councillors and executive members of the G.A.A. who met in Edmonton in May to attend the 26th annual meeting of the General Alumni Council of the University of Alberta.

Some 25 loyal alumni from near and far, with a dedicated interest in the G.A.A. sat down in Lister Hall to listen to and comment on year-end reports and to decide how best they could further the program of the Association.

A very comprehensive report of the year's activities was given by Dr. Donald R. Stanley, president of the G.A.A.

The Alumni Fund Trustee's Committee recommendations were submitted and following discussion the following decisions were made:

(a) That \$6,000 and \$2,000 should be apportioned to the Edmonton and Calgary campuses for the purchase of library books.

(b) That the Alumni Association underwrite one third of the deficit, if any, of the Banff Conference on International Law up to a maximum of \$1,500.

(c) That \$1,000 be made available in intersession bursaries to be allocated by the Faculty of Graduate Studies for the use of the Boreal Institute of Northern Studies on the Edmonton campus.

(d) That \$2,000 be allocated to establish a fund for the new Students' Union Buildings in Edmonton and Calgary.

(e) That an alumni emergency fund be established, that \$2,000 be deposited to this fund initially, and that the Presidents of the two Universities be given authority to draw up to a total of \$1,000 each at their discretion for emergency expenditures for which funds are not available from other sources.

(f) That the balance of 1964-65 Fund net revenue in the amount of \$887.36 be assigned to surplus.

Under items of new business it was decided that the President of the Alumni Association should appoint a committee to review the reports of

various committees relative to the revision of the University Act. The purpose of this committee is to see that the best interests of the Alumni Associations of the U. of A., U.A.C., and any future Universities, are preserved and continued.

An excess of receipts over expenditures to an amount of \$14,887.36 for the year ended March 31, 1965, was shown in this year's financial statement.

Luncheon at the new Faculty Club as guests of the Board of Governors was a most looked-forward to occasion again this year. Alumni council-

lors enjoyed "The State of the University" message delivered by Dr. Walter H. Johns. In the course of his remarks the President outlined the tremendous growth and attendant problems faced by the University as it expands physically and in student numbers.

Some very important and informative verbal and written alumni branch reports were submitted at the annual meeting. Many of these will be recorded in part or in full in the summer issue of "The New Trail".

Nominations for the executive committee of the G.A.A. for 1965-66 resulted in the following slate being approved:

Honorary President
D. Walter H. Johns
Honorary Secretary
Alex D. Cairns '38
President
Dr. Jack E. Bradley '40
Past President
Dr. Donald R. Stanley '40
Vice-President
George Ross '38
Executive Secretary
Alex G. Markle '48

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Education
Dr. Stan Clarke '37
Household Economics
Lora Bacon '61
Law
Judge Bruce C. Whittaker '36
Medicine
Dr. Doug C. Ritchie '41
Nurses' Alumnae
Mrs. Joyce Baird
Physical Education
Billie Niblock '54
V.C.F.
Dr. Don Fair '55
Westlock and Pharmacy
Bob Edgar '55
Camrose
Charlie H. McCleary '35
Vegreville
Harry B. Chomik '50
Red Deer
Allan Armstrong '49
Calgary
Allan McQuarrie '41

At the close of the afternoon business session alumni delegates and their wives met at a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Walter H. Johns. This was a very pleasant occasion and in recognition of the many kindnesses that the President and Mrs. Johns have extended to the Alumni Association over the years, Dr. Jack E. Bradley, in-coming President of the Alumni Association made a presentation on behalf of those present.

FEE INCREASE FOR SOME

There will be no tuition fee increase this fall for students in undergraduate and professional faculties and schools.

However, the Board of Governors announced recently there would be an increase in fees for certain other categories of students at the University. Fees for graduate students will be increased by \$65 a year for tuition to \$390 per year plus \$10 for registration.

Fees for summer session, evening credit programs, and part-time students have been increased by \$20 to a total of \$100 per course. The increases are effective in July and apply to both the Edmonton and Calgary campuses.

STUDENT AID INCREASED

University students will receive more help from the Alberta Government it was announced recently by the Minister of Education.

The changes announced in the Students' Assistance Act will allow more University students to receive more money. The Act governs the Queen Elizabeth Education Scholarship Fund, which is administered by the Student's Assistance Board as are loans under the Canada Student Loans Plan.

All students averaging 75 per cent or more are now eligible for provincial matriculation and undergraduate scholarships, ranging from \$100 to \$1,250. Previously only 300 students in each category were eligible.

As well, students with averages of 60 to 69.9 per cent may obtain grants up to \$300, while those with more than 70 per cent academic average can get \$400.

Under the Canada Student Loan Plan, University undergraduates may be eligible for loans up to \$1,000 a year, whether or not the student already has a provincial award. Graduate student fellowships have been increased from three to six, and scholarships, ranging in value from \$2,200 to \$3,000 each, have been increased from 10 to 20.



ALUMNI CLASS REPRESENTATIVES, 1965

Each Spring the General Alumni Association plays host to a new group of alumni class representatives chosen from the graduating classes of each faculty and school on the campus. Seen in the private dining room of the new Faculty Club after dinner along with members of the alumni executive committee are graduating students selected by their classmates to represent them in perpetuity. Seated, left to right: Carol Treffry, Nursing; Dr. D. R. Stanley, President, Alumni Association; Marion Blades, Household Economics; Lorraine Jeandron, chairman, senior class committee. Middle Row: Murray West, chemical Engineering; Jerry Rudnisky, Pharmacy; Elaine Sadd, Physical Education; Lora Bacon, alumni executive committee; A. G. Markle, executive secretary, Alumni Association; Dr. J. E. Bradley, Vice-President, Alumni Association; Bruce Shields, Education. Back row: Ian Alexander, Dentistry; Rod Heise, Civil Engineering; Jack Latham, Agriculture; Wayne Pendleton, Commerce; Nila Stringer, Rehabilitation Medicine; Garry Webster, Metallurgy; Dick Friesen, Mechanical Engineering; Ron Sollanych, Electrical Engineering.

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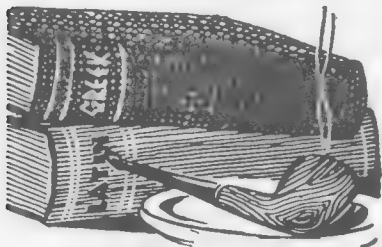
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LIBRARY SCHOOL IN '66

The Board of Governors has approved, in principle, the establishment of a library school in Alberta subject to the availability of space and finances. The site of the school has yet to be decided but it will be located on either the Edmonton or Calgary campus.

The school is intended to serve the needs of the University and public libraries of the three prairie provinces. There are currently three library schools in Canada located at the Universities of McGill, Toronto, and B.C. with a fourth school planned for the University of Western Ontario.

The need for a library school to serve the prairie provinces is urgent due to a critical shortage of professional librarians in the University and public libraries in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. In Alberta alone, the two campuses of the University currently require 20 to 25 new librarians per year and the needs of the junior colleges will increase. It is hoped that the school will open by the fall of 1966 with an initial enrolment of approximately 50 students.



NEW PROFESSOR OF METALLURGY

Dr. Franz H. Vitovec has been appointed professor of metallurgy. Dr. Vitovec's specialties are materials engineering and physical metallurgy and it is in these areas that he will play a major role in teaching and research. Dr. Vitovec has been in University work in the United States for the past fifteen years and comes to the University from the University of Wisconsin. He has had varied experience in industry which has taken him into such other areas as the nuclear and space engineering fields.



ALUMNI CURLING TROPHY

Last winter keen interest was shown in curling by students in the new residences on the Edmonton campus. At bonspiel time the Alumni Association donated a handsome trophy to the team winning the third division. Team members accepting the trophy from Dr. Donald R. Stanley, right, President of the Alumni Association, are: Gloria Weinknecht, Dorothy Ballentine, Doug Grinder and Al Sigurdson.



ALUMNI TROPHY IN RESIDENCES

During the regular academic season the students on the sixth floor of the new men's residence amassed the most points in intramural competition. By way of recognizing this achievement the Alumni Association donated a trophy presented by A. G. Markle, left, Alumni executive secretary, to John Baxter.

on the CAMPUS

Another academic year has come and gone and the University grounds and buildings are strangely silent as Convocation proceedings in late May and early June climaxed seven months of strenuous activity.

At the two Convocation ceremonies about 1,500 graduands received their degrees and diplomas. At Convocation, Part I, a special address of the day was delivered by **Dr. Chester Ronning**, former High Commissioner to India who received an honorary doctor of laws degree from his alma mater. Two other distinguished University of Alberta graduates who received honorary degrees were **Dr. H. A. Dyde**, well-known Edmonton lawyer and Air Chief Marshal **F. R. Miller**, Chief of the Defence Staff in Ottawa.

The night before Convocation, Part II, the Alumni Association sponsored its traditional dinner for graduands, their parents and friends in the Jubilee Auditorium.

Dr. Francis G. Winspear who received the Alumni Golden Jubilee Award 1965 was the principal speaker. Honored at Convocation, Part II proceedings were **Mr. A. W. Platt**, Executive Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta Cooperative who delivered the convocation address, **Dr. J. A. Anderson**, Director General of the Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, and **Dr. J. A. MacFarlane**, Dean Emeritus of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto.

The University plans to create a natural forest preserve along the south slope of the North Saskatchewan River. It would involve fencing in an area between 112th and 116th streets below Saskatchewan Drive down to the river trail.

The forest preserve will be used for experimentation and observation. Experiments will be conducted comparing plant growth in this undisturbed area with plant growth in other parts of the city. The forest preserve will also be used for field trips by students and faculty in the biological sciences.

A collection of 90 volumes about Poland and books by Polish authors were donated recently to the University. The books were a gift from the Edmonton cultural committee of the Canadian Polish Congress.

A study into the recreational services and facilities in the Edmonton area is being undertaken this summer by a research team at the University. A series of interviews will be conducted with Edmonton citizens to determine whether or not the recreational services and facilities in the area are adequate. The study is being undertaken as part of a graduate research

program and will form part of a report being prepared for the Department of Geography entitled "A Recreation Geography of the Edmonton Area".

A substantial grant has been awarded to **Dr. G. E. Ball** of the Department of Entomology to support in part, over a four-year period, research work entitled "The Taxonomy and Zoogeography of the Ground Beetles of Mexico".

With the assistance of grants from the Canada Council and the Social Science Research Council of Canada, **Dr. Gwynn Nettler**, Associate Professor of Sociology will attend the United Nations' Congress on Crime and its Prevention in Stockholm in August. He will also meet with criminologists and jurists in selected European and near Eastern countries as a first step in the international extension of his studies of determinants of "response-to-crime". His visits abroad will include conferences in Geneva at the International Commission of Jurists.

Cynamid of Canada Ltd. has awarded a research grant to **Dr. J. P. Bowland**, Professor of Animal Nutrition, for work in the field of swine nutrition.

An Invitation To Swim . . .

Alumni of the University are invited to swim FREE in the Winslow and Christian Hamilton Memorial Pool on the campus every Friday evening from 8-9 p.m.

Husbands and wives of graduates are permitted to enjoy these facilities also upon presentation of admittance cards obtainable from the Alumni Office.

Dr. Eric J. Hanson, Associate Dean of Graduate Studies and Professor of Economics has been elected to Fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada. He is the only Fellow in the Humanities and Social Sciences division from Edmonton and is one of six in Canada elected this year. Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada are considered the leading humanists, social scientists, and basic scientists in Canada. On Dr. Hanson's behalf the Queen's Printer in Ottawa has just issued a 206 page study entitled "The Public Finance Aspects of the Health Services in Canada". This topical research report was financed by and submitted to the Hall Royal Commission on Health Services by Dr. Hanson.

Dr. W. A. Ayer, Associate Professor of Chemistry, has been named an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellow. Dr. Ayer was awarded the Fellowship in recognition of the outstanding work he has carried out on naturally occurring organic compounds, especially those occurring in plants. Recipients of these research Fellowships were selected from chemistry, mathematics, and physics departments at 52 Universities and colleges. Dr. Ayer was one of two scientists from Canadian Universities to receive the award.

Dr. J. A. L. Gilbert, Professor of Medicine, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Dr. Gilbert, an internist specializing in gastroenterology, has carried out unique research in Canada on early detection of persons likely to develop diabetes. He is a Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of Edinburgh and Canada.

An invitation to spend a month in the People's Republic of China as guests of the Chinese Government has been extended to **Dr. H. B. Collier**, Professor of Biochemistry.

Dr. and Mrs. Collier will visit Japan en-route and while in China will visit medical institutes and medical colleges as well as historical spots, agricultural areas and industrial developments in Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, and Canton.

Dr. Collier, who received a travel grant from the National Research Council of Canada for the trip, will lecture to Chinese medical scientists on "Recent advances in the biochemistry of the red blood cell".

ALUMNI

'11

It was a special day recently at McNally High School in Edmonton. The gentleman after whom the school was named **Dr. G. Fred McNally**, former chancellor of the University and former provincial deputy minister of education was on hand for the dedication ceremonies.

'31

Air Marshall Frank Miller, chief of defence staff, has been made an honorary life member of the Military Engineers Association of Canada.

'36

The University has contributed many brilliant men to the business world. One such man is **Dr. Theodore L. Cairns**, recently elected 1965 chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of organic chemistry. He is currently director of basic sciences at the experimental station of du Pont in Wilmington, Del.

Air Vice-Marshall Maxwell P. Martyn will become president of TransAir Limited shortly. The Air Vice-Marshall is currently deputy chief of personnel at Canadian Forces Headquarters in Ottawa.

Philip R. Pepper has been appointed superintendent of agencies of The Canada Life Assurance Company.

'37

John Decore has been sworn in as Chief Judge of the district court of Northern Alberta and local judge of the Alberta Supreme Court.

C. C. Robinson has been named district agriculturist for the Ponoka area.

'38

Dr. Paul Campbell, Canadian born physician, who switched from medicine to ideology to become one of the driving forces behind Moral Re-Armament, says he believes it is unlikely the movement ever again will be led by one man.

'39

T. Earl Hawkins has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

'40

Brigadier Bruce Macdonald, commander of the First Canadian Infantry Brigade

Group, has been posted to Cyprus from Calgary.

Dr. Charles B. Roberts is now a senior research chemist in the Scientific Projects Laboratory of The Dow Chemical Company.

Dr. E. W. Stringham, head of the department of animal science at the University of Manitoba, has been named president-elect of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

'41

W. R. Sinclair has been nominated Liberal candidate for the Edmonton-Strathcona federal constituency.

'42

Dr. Joseph V. Charyk who received an honorary doctor of laws degree from U.A.C. last fall, is president of the Communications Satellite Corp., in the United States.

Dr. J. Beattie Wallace is the new president of the one thousand member Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons.

'43

Dr. Gerald A. Larue, who spent last summer excavating the ancient site of Hebron, Jordan, will represent the University of Southern California at a meeting of biblical archeologists in Jerusalem this spring.

'46

Dr. Eric Hanson, associate dean of graduate studies at the U. of A. has been elected to Fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada.

'48

Frank Belyea has been appointed district agriculturist and rural development officer in the Edson area.

John Coughlan is the author of a book "A Guide To Contemporary Theory of Accounts". Dr. Coughlan is co-ordinator of accounting programs at The George Washington University and director of the CPA School of Washington, D.C.

Lt.-Col. Richard Macdonald, commanding officer, 21 Medical Company, RCAMC was recently awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration.

'49

Dr. J. D. M. Alton has been named head of the new division of plastic surgery at the University.

M. R. Blackadar has been named production accountant and assessor with the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board.

L. A. Motiuk has joined A. E. Pallister Consultants Ltd., in Calgary as a senior geophysicist.

Frank A. Ronaghan, chemical engineer who has been actively connected with the discovery and development of British Columbia's natural gas fields, has been named manager of Westcoast Production Co. Ltd.

'50

G. P. Chinn has been appointed assistant mill manager of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Limited.

William V. Glebe has been named associate professor of German at Colorado College in Colorado Springs.

'51

Wilber D. Holland, former soil surveyor with the department of agriculture research station in Fredericton, N.B., has joined the federal Department of Forestry as forest soils officer for the Maritime Region.

'53

Dr. W. M. Graham is in Kenya carrying out research relating to insect infestations of stored grain.

'54

Gordon P. Holgate has been appointed manager of the personnel and industrial relations division of United Grain Growers Ltd.

Dr. Robert T. Morrison has received a doctorate degree in radiation biology from the University of Iowa.

'57

A. W. Fonkalsrud has been appointed assistant manager of Credit Foncier in Regina.

'58

A member of Student Council while an undergraduate, **Miss Mary Hendrickson** has received a doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University.

'59

G. R. Hugo has been appointed analyst in the controller department of Socony Mobil Oil of Canada, Ltd.

'60

Donna Diaz (nee Deeprise) is a staff writer with the Equitable Life Assurance Company in New York.

'61

David W. Menear has been awarded the highest honour of the Canadian College of Teachers. He has been admitted as a Fellow of the College, a learned society founded in 1958 to advance the standards of teaching and to stimulate professional



GOLDEN GRADUATES '15

Wearing their black mortarboards with aplomb and obviously enjoying the opportunity of reminiscing at the Alumni Homecoming Ball were, left to right: **Ross Sheppard**, Edmonton; **Mrs. J. W. Judge** (nee Margaret Menzies), Edmonton; **Mrs. S. Hurlburt** (nee Helena Barclay), Vegreville; **Fred Young**, Calgary.

DEATHS

Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald '21, '23—member of the appellate division of the Alberta Supreme Court, and second senior Supreme Court judge in Alberta.

Roy H. C. Page '23—a graduate in commerce passed away in Toronto in December.

Dr. Fergus D. Johnston '26—a medical doctor practicing in Vancouver.

Mark Mann '26—a former employee of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

William R. Watson '26—author, lecturer, and insurance salesman, a pioneer of rehabilitation for the physically handicapped in Canada.

Lloyd D. Publicover '38—a Vancouver businessman and former army major.

Dr. Oliver L. Oatway '41—well known Alberta dentist resident in Red Deer.

Dr. W. R. Fraser '42—medical practitioner in Calgary.

Douglas F. McIntyre '48—killed in an automobile accident in Nicaragua.

Robert Bertram '62—field technician with Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. Ltd.

Herbert M. Ryll '63—a graduate in civil engineering resident in Calgary.

Mordon Heaton Long—retired professor of history of the University of Alberta.

growth. **Mr. Menear** is currently treasurer of the Toronto Branch of the U. of A. Alumni Association.

Murray G. Turnbull has been appointed supervisor of lands for the Medicine Hat district.

'63

Dennis Berdine has been appointed dis-

trict agriculturist at St. Paul.

'64

Bentley Le Baron is in London, England, enrolled at the London School of Economics.

G. R. Penner has been awarded a \$2,800 research assistantship and scholarship to the University of Michigan.

